

LOUSONERS NOT TO SEE THE COFFIN OF THE DEAD KING

POLITICS IN CARING FOR AFFECTED

Injection of Politics Into the
Asylum Management Is
Decried by Convention.

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES MEETS

St. Louis, Mo., May 20.—The use of employees of state charitable institutions by party managers in political campaigns was severely rapped by W. B. Moulton, president of the Illinois state civil service commission, in an address before the National Conference of Charities and Correction here this morning. Mr. Moulton cited several cases of the abuse of political power and the misuse of charitable institutions in his own state, prior to the adoption of the merit system in that service.

Previous to the passage of the civil service law," said Mr. Moulton, "the institutions were used in every possible way to carry the districts in which they were situated. Employees were assessed for the expense of nearly every local or general campaign. Kankakee and Lincoln were typical as institutions used for political purposes. At Kankakee during elections, the hospital bands and most of the employees were likewise engaged in the political contest. It could hardly be expected that any institution could make much advancement under such conditions. The appointments were generally made, not with the idea that the man would fit the office, so much as that the office should be made to fit the man. Even here they often failed. For instance, we found the landscape gardener at one place to be a local butcher, who knew as much about landscape gardening as he did about dress-making. It was not possible to maintain discipline in such institutions as subordinates were usually in possession of such influence that superintendents could not discipline or remove them.

"What I have said about conditions in the institutions of Illinois under the old spoils system is true in other states as well, where that system still prevails."

The elimination of politics in the appointment of state governing boards of charitable institutions was strongly advocated during the discussion of the administration of homes for the poor and unfortunate before the general session of the conference today.

Miss Jane Adams, of Hull House, Chicago, and president of the conference, presided and delivered her annual address.

The conference will continue its sessions daily till May 25. The rivalry of the conference next year has begun and Fort Worth, Tex., is entered in the list.

The Pacific coast cities have combined on Seattle as the next meeting place, and C. B. Yandell, secretary of the Seattle chamber of commerce, is here actively representing the section.

Jane Adams, head of the Hull House Settlement, at Chicago, and president of the conference, in her address expressed the opinion that philanthropists are approaching greater uniformity in their aims, their methods and their methods of dispensing charity.

"If at times, the moral fire seems to be dying out of the good old ways of relief and charity," he has undoubtedly ruled with a new warmth certain words which belong distinctively to our own times; such words as prevention, amelioration and social justice," she said.

"Many illustrations," said Miss Adams, "are possible of social advances due to sanitary science pushed by the charitable, but for our purpose, nothing illustrates this more rapidly and growthfully than the changes arising from the movement to control and eradicate tuberculosis. We can quite honestly instance the demand for a more generous feeding of the healthful members of the family which is the result of the proper feeding of the tuberculosis patient."

Employing Dying People.
Miss Adams asserted that an obligation rests upon the charity and correction people to discover how many of their burdens come to them as the result of social neglect, remedial incapacity, and a lack of industrial security. The instance of an American white lead factory where she said every workman is discharged at the end of three months, not for faulty work, but to prevent the men from developing lead poisoning.

"This is, of course, cheaper than to employ examining physicians or to install safeguards," commented the speaker. She told of a pottery factory where she said men are chiefly engaged

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POPULATION IS DOUBLE AND MORE

Believed the Present Census
Will Show El Paso a City
of 38,000 Souls.

CENSUS TEN YEARS AGO WAS 16,000

What will the census total be? This question is agitating the minds of El Pasoans these days, and the official announcement of the government census count is awaited with much interest here. As a guess, and taking into account the volunteer census, El Paso is given a total population of 38,000 in round numbers. The census may go a few hundred over this number or an equal amount under the figure, but it is thought that the official announcement of the government census will not be far from 38,000.

While this figure is not as high as many people had placed the population of El Paso, it indicates a most remarkable growth since the last government census. This census taken in 1900, gave El Paso 16,000 population. With the estimate of 38,000 as a basis for the present census, which is admitted to be a conservative one, the population of this city has more than doubled during the past ten years, a record which is unique in the census records. This increase has been a steady one and there have been no indications of a boom at any time during the ten years. Rather the city has had a steady growth during the period since the last official census was taken.

With the beginning of work on the Elephant-Butte dam, the population of this city will receive its greatest impetus. While the growth of the city has been steady, the valleys have not been settled as rapidly as they should have been. The assurance of the big dam and its guarantee of a permanent water supply will cause these valleys to be settled more rapidly during the next five years than during the entire time since the lands were tilled by the Mexican ranch owners decades ago. Such an increase in the population of the valleys above and below El Paso will insure a continued growth here in the city, and the census of 1920 is more than possible before the next census is taken in 1920. El Paso only needs to grow at the same rate of the past ten years to accomplish this.

BELTON BANKS REFUSE TO PAY TAXES AND FILE SUIT

Ask Injunction to Prevent Payment on
More Than 50 Percent of Personal Property.

Belton, Tex., May 20.—The first suit of the kind filed in the state was made today here this morning when J. E. Ferguson and others petitioned for an injunction against county tax collector Enser, and others, to prevent enforcing the collection of taxes on a higher basis than 50 percent. The plaintiffs represent the stockholders of three banks, the First National, the City National and the Temple State banks. They say they have tendered a tax payment on the basis of 50 percent by the defendant, but demand payment on a full rendition basis. The petition is based on the action of the board of equalization, which fixed the basis of the rendition for personal property at 50 percent.

SOCIALISTS MAKE CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION

Are Now Arrayed Against "Capitalist Class" Instead of "Against the
"Propertied Class."

Chicago, Ill., May 20.—An important change was made in the constitution of the Socialist party in its congress today when the phrase in the pledge of the party was changed from "in political party distinct and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes" to read, "By the capitalist class." A heated debate preceded the change.

According to delegates who favored the change, it was felt that the words "propertied classes" would be considered to include farmers. The sentiment of the party at present is said to favor the admission of farmers.

A committee was appointed to consider "the farmer question" and report to the convention in 1912.

Y. W. C. A. CORNERSTONE TO BE LAID ON SUNDAY

The cornerstone of the Y. W. C. A. building here will be laid Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Several prominent men and women of the city will take part in the program and the band will play. The public is invited.

NEWELL HAS ENEMY OF CHIEF

Testimony Develops That
Ballinger Is After Head of
Reclamation Service.

HEARING IN THE CONTROVERSY ENDS

Washington, D. C., May 20.—The defense in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation rested this morning without calling any further witnesses. Attorney Brandeis at once began an examination of witnesses in rebuttal and this was ended at 12:10.

The arguments will be given next Friday and Saturday. Five hours will be given each side and within 15 days following, each side will file a written brief.

Detectives at Work.

In cross examination of Dennett, yesterday, the fact was brought out that the interior department had ordered two of its special agents on "detective work" in an effort to connect forest service officials with the preparation of the Glavis affidavit and to trace the motives of other critics of the department.

A conversation that Perkins, engineer in charge of the Chicago office of the examination, claimed to have had in Chicago on October 29 last with P. H. Newell, director of the reclamation service, whom it has been alleged, secretary Ballinger intended to support with R. H. Thompson, of Seattle, was the most interesting feature of Perkins' testimony. Perkins detailed it as follows:

"You should not try to vindicate Ballinger in the black test matter," Newell said. "I want to make Ballinger the goat."

"You can't do it," Perkins replied, "he's too big a man."

"Never mind," Newell replied, "I am going to do it anyway."

Perkins told of attending at the request of Clifford Pinchot, a conference at the home of former secretary Garfield, West Mentor, Ohio, on July 18. He said that Pinchot, Garfield and Thomas R. Shipp, of the conservation society were present at the conference, the purpose of which was to insure the retention of Newell in office. Perkins said he had promised to work for Newell and had done so to the extent of inducing a number of railroad officials to write Ballinger in Newell's behalf.

The evident purpose of the "defense" was to show through the testimony of Perkins and these documents that the conspiracy which the "defense" charges existed against Ballinger, had its beginning at the home of Garfield, and that Pinchot came to Washington to try to induce Newell and his subordinates of Ballinger to participate.

Would Recommend Incompetent.

Senator Purcell asked Perkins if he regarded Newell as competent. He replied that Newell had done satisfactory work, but he did not believe him the fittest man available.

"Would you recommend a man if he was not competent?" senator Purcell asked.

"I think I would if he were a friend of mine," the witness replied.

Everybody laughed and Mr. Perkins was embarrassed by the way his reply was received.

Perkins contradicted much of the testimony of director Newell and chief engineer A. P. Davis, of the reclamation service, as to the "black test" lectures. He said he himself had initiated the idea of giving stereotypical lectures to the middle west to encourage people to settle on reclaimed land.

Lectured for Railroads.
He said that all the western trunk line railroads, excepting the Great Northern, had contributed to the fund for carrying on these lectures and that president Hill, of the Great Northern, had complained that his road was discriminated against in these lectures.

Denying the charge made by Newell and Davis that he had received without authority from his superiors, \$500 a month for four months from the Hariman interests for delivering private lectures about reclamation work, in the vicinity of Chicago, Perkins said both secretary Garfield and director Newell knew he was being paid for these lectures and that he delivered them in his own time.

Perkins said he had a contract to make six lectures a month at \$50 each for a period of eight months. He said he had delivered several when the matter was brought to secretary Ballinger's attention by Davis.

STATE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAW IS VALID

St. Paul, Minn., May 20.—The state supreme court today declared valid the state law forbidding discrimination in charges of commodities sold throughout the state.

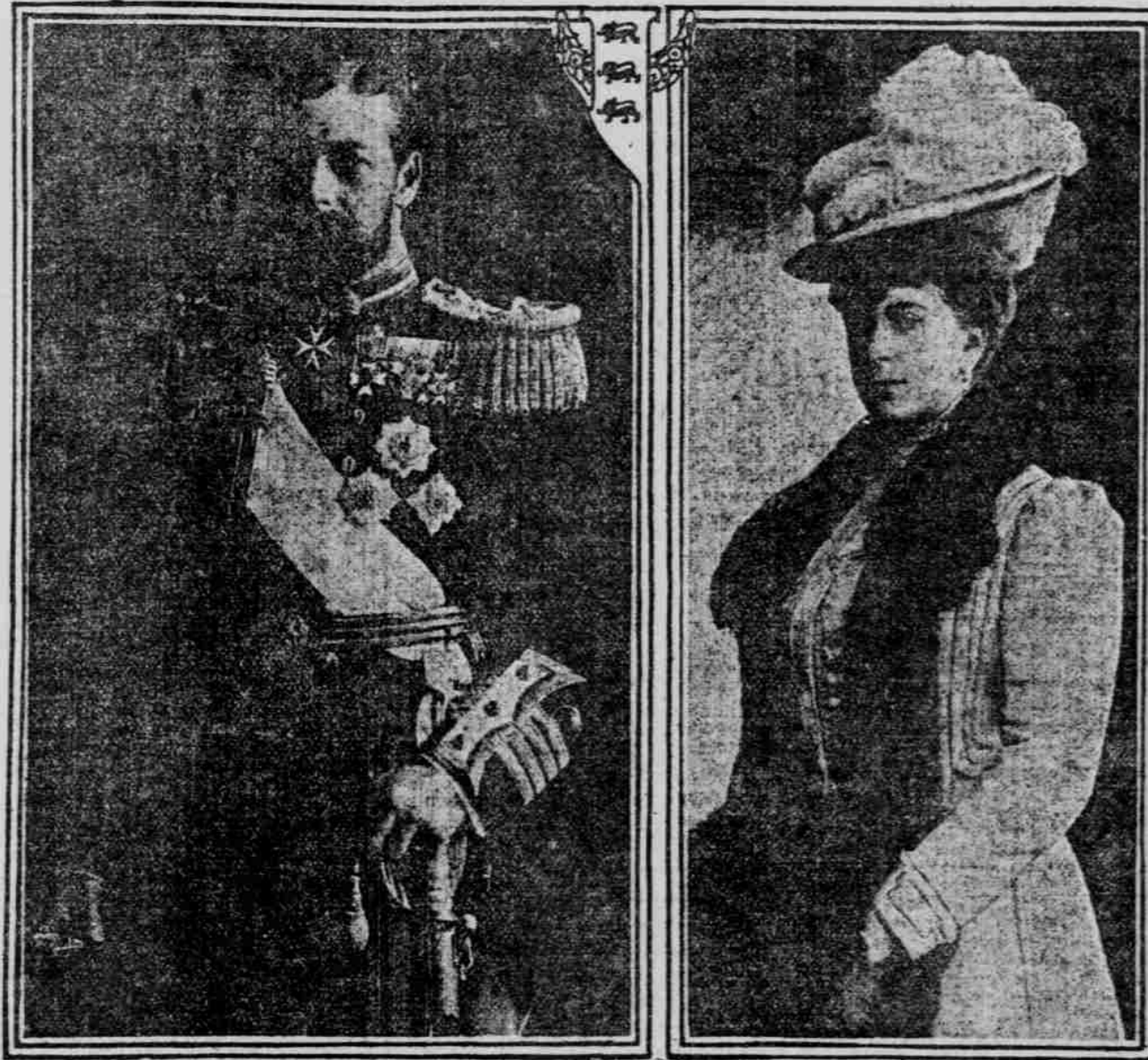
The decision came on an appeal from the Ramsey county court in sustaining a demurrer of the Standard Oil company to a complaint of the state of Minnesota, in which it was charged that the company charged discriminating prices where it had no competition. The case will now be tried on the facts and an injunction asked for.

ANOTHER BRIBER OF PITTSBURGH CONVICTED.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 20.—Dr. P. C. Blessing, president of the common council, was today found guilty of conspiracy to bribe in connection with the recent graft exposures.

The jury recommended "extreme leniency."

LATEST PORTRAITS OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY



KING GEORGE V

QUEEN MARY

POLICE AND TROOPS ARE FORCED TO FIGHT

Many Persons Are Injured
in Clashes With Military
as Procession Moves.

BRILLIANT PARADE ATTENDS FUNERAL

Ceremony at the Church
Simple and Quiet—Nine
Monarchs in Procession.

London, England, May 20.—Scenes attending the funeral of King Edward VII were almost those of a riot. It was all the troops could do to keep the way clear for the procession.

It is doubtful if so many people were ever before in London. In the Mall, St. James street and Hyde Park the throng almost overwhelmed the procession. The police and soldiers had to fight to prevent the lines being swept away by the crush.

There were many broken limbs, and other injuries.

Hundreds of persons fainted, especially women, who had been standing for hours before the procession passed.

A KINGLY FUNERAL INDEED.

The body of King Edward VII was carried through the streets in the presence of many hundreds of thousands of subjects and with the kings of nine European nations, several future rulers, members of all the royal families of the world and a former president of the United States following the casket from Westminster Hall to Paddington station.

The cortege moved through a solid double line of red coated soldiers, standing with rifles reversed and the regimental colors dipped to the ground.

At the railway station the casket was placed in the funeral car and taken to Windsor, where, after the Church of England service had been conducted by the archbishop of Canterbury in St. George's chapel, it was entombed in Albert Memorial chapel adjoining.

No such spectacle has been witnessed in London since queen Victoria's jubilee. The parade included many of the greatest men of the kingdom, with representatives of all arms of the service and delegations from the most famous regiments of the empire and representative groups of foreign armies and navies.

Behind the casket on which rested the imperial symbols, followed the late king's charger, while his favorite steed was led by a Highland soldier just before the imperial caisson.

King George, emperor William and several other members of royalty, wore the uniforms of British generals.

ROOSEVELT ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

No personage in the parade attracted more attention than Theodore Roosevelt, whose civilian clothes contrasted curiously with the gilded state coach with its white wigged and silk stockinged flunkies, within which he rode. Representatives of the two great republics—the United States and France—were given position at the rear of all royalities and the princes of the pettiest of European states and their carriages were last in the line of representatives of the foreign governments.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES.
The services at St. George's chapel were deeply impressive. As the minute guns boomed, and the bells tolled, the casket, borne on the shoulders of Grenadier guards, was placed on a purple catafalque before the altar, which was fairly buried in floral pieces. The lord chamberlain and lord steward took their positions at the right of the catafalque.

King George as the chief mourner stood at the head of the casket. There was a moment of profound silence, then the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Winchester advanced to the casket. The choir chanted "Nunc is born of woman," and the congregation recited the Lord's prayer, the low rumble of many voices being accompanied by Gounod's music. The service at the Church of England was followed throughout.

BODY REMAINS IN CHAPEL.
The archbishop of Canterbury then pronounced a solemn benediction, after which, with the bishop of Winchester, he knelt before the altar in silent prayer. As the clergy arose, the hush was broken and the procession went forth.

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TEXAS STORM WRECKS HOMES

Many People Injured in the
Neighborhood of Houston
But Only One Death.

DAMAGE IN THE OIL REGIONS

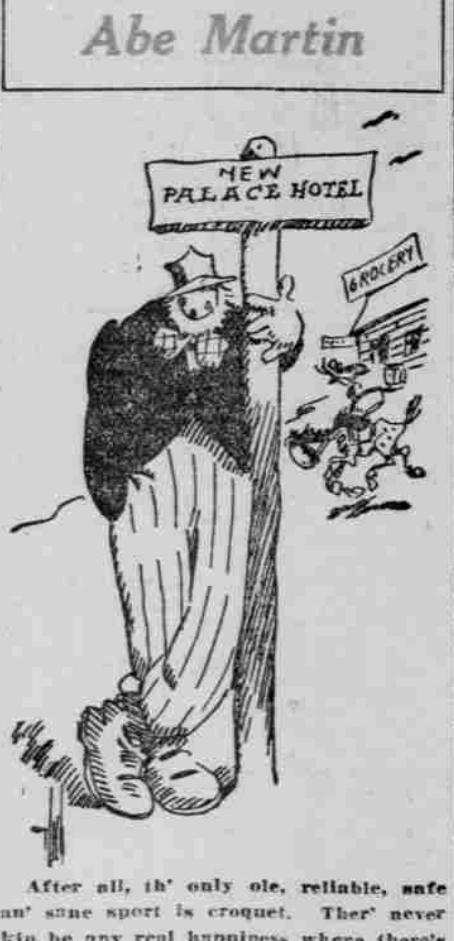
STORM DAMAGE
IN SOUTH TEXAS.

Beaumont, Tex., May 20.—Rain and a wind storm last night wrecked the large mill of Thompson and Ford at Grayburg, 10 derricks at Spindletop and the church at Amelia.

The tops of brick buildings were damaged and the telephone and light service put out of commission in Beaumont.

Houston, Tex., May 20.—Windstorms of cyclonic proportions wrought havoc over a large part of south Texas late yesterday but so far only one fatality is reported, although advices are coming in slowly on account of crippled wire service.

A large number of dwellings and



Abe Martin

AMERICAN MARINES LAND IN BLUEFIELDS

Bluefields, Nicaragua, May 20.—The United States gunboats Paducah and Dubuque have landed 150 blue jackets here to protect American interests in Bluefields and to prevent fighting within the town limits. The American force is prepared for any emergency, having taken ashore several field guns and rapid fire, but trouble is no longer feared.

STEAMER DISAPPEARS.

The steamer Venus, transformed into a warship by president Madrid, which sailed into the harbor with the announced purpose of bombarding the place, has disappeared.

Capt. Gilmer of the United States battleship Paducah has reported the fact to the state department at Washington.

EARTHQUAKE FOR WEST TEXAS MAYBE

New Orleans, La., May 20.—That earthquakes are likely to occur affecting western Texas following the discovery of sun spots is the prediction today of Lieut. John Soley, the federal hydrographer's bureau chief, who says: "We will have violent earthquakes, terrible electrical disturbances and storms north and south. The seismic disturbance will most likely occur in the territory between west Texas and Mexico, West India, Tunis, Algiers, Syria, Caucasus and central Asia, which are on a very weak portion of the earth's crust. The release of hydrogen gas causes sun spots and earthquakes. The radio activity of the sun is the connecting link between sun and earth."

barns were wrecked in this section, but the greatest damage is reported in the oil fields. Fifteen derricks were destroyed at Sour Lake and ten at Spindletop. Fifteen small dwellings were also wrecked at Sour Lake.

The residence and outbuildings on the farm of T. C. Smith, seven miles north of Houston, were reduced to kindling wood by the twister but the occupants fled before the house was struck. The path of the storm here was only 100 yards wide but it made a clean sweep.

The home and barn of P. Comer at Westheimer, a dairy and many other farm houses were blown over.

In the city the light, power and telephone companies suffered most.

At Kingsville, the home of H. S. Patten was wrecked and Miss Lillian Monk was injured.

At Midland the 11-year-old son of J. L. Mouse was killed and three other sons were injured.

At Sealy the home of Charles Phillips was completely destroyed. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and child were seriously injured.

PRESBYTERIANS FAIL TO TAKE STAND ON DIVORCE

Atlantic City, N. J., May 20.—Elder Charles H. Thompson, of Minneapolis, treasurer of the National Presbyterian Brotherhood, was today named vice moderator of the general assembly. The question of the attitude of the Presbyterian church on marriage and divorce was formally turned over to the federal council of churches. The discussion of the question was halted by the officials, who stated the belief that the entire matter of divorce should be taken out of the assembly discussion.

"COTTON KING" ESCAPES FROM TRIAL FOR OFFENSE

Washington, D. C., May 20.—Theodore H. Price, of New York, the "cotton king," indicted here in connection with the cotton loan scandal of 1903, cannot be prosecuted in the District of Columbia, according to a ruling of the supreme court of the district today.

Price's plea that the government employee was a member of the grand jury which indicted him was sustained.

Price faces a similar charge in New York and he may have to stand trial there.

COMET CAUSES TERROR AMONG SUPERSTITIOUS

Blaine, Ariz., May 20.—Medieval scenes occurred in the Mexican settlement in Chihuahua hill over fear of the comet. A number of laborers refused to work and some families spent the day in praying.

A house on the hill was transformed into a strange place of worship. The windows were closed, and images were displayed, before which burned a candle said to be blessed in an old Spanish sanctuary in Mexico. The silence of the place was broken at times by sobbing emanating from the people scarcely discernible in the dim light, who were prostrated before the images with their faces almost to the ground.

A superstitious terror was experienced when, by an accident, the candle fell from its place. Cries of horror were heard and two women fainted. A young Mexican, Manuel Moreno, ended the scene by opening the windows and threatening to call the police if the superstitious exercises were continued.

WORK ON DAM IS TO BEGIN SHORTLY

The reclamation service has been instructed from Washington to prepare to go to work on the Elephant Butte operations as soon as possession can be had of the land through which the railroad will pass.

This means that as soon as the Seccore commission and the \$200,000 is deposited, the land will be available and the dirt will begin to fly on the first unit of the project, with the building of the railroad to the dam site.

Cement, reinforcing, and machinery and tools will then be rushed to the site of the big dam and the conquest of the Rio Grande will begin. Considerable machinery will be brought here from the Roosevelt dam in Arizona.

R. F. Burkes has been instructed by the Water Users' association to get into communication with the district judge at Seccore and get action on the findings of the commissions at once.